THE KOOTENAY REPORT.

The report of Mr. Birch, the Colonial Seeretary of British Columbia, on the Kootethat the trail by way of Rock Creek is not the one which will enable the traders of Vanconver Island and British Columbia to compete with their American neighbors. Mr. Birch says that the route he took made the distance from Hope to the Kootenay 490 miles, but that the journey could be perform ed in 400. This, however, will not bring us Governor of British Columbia on Tuesday up to the facilities of the American rente. From Walla Walla to the Kootenay mines is of the kind ever undertaken in either colony. about the same distance; but provisions are and requires more than a passing notice. much cheaper at Walla Walla than at Hope. Although two papers were published in the When the Colonial Secretary, says that capital of the sister colony on the morningthe British Columbian merchants have of the 9th, we look in vain to their columns nothing to fear because the American goods for any notice of an event which is certainly are now subject to an enormously high tariff, of more than ordinary local interest. It he is evidently laboring under a serious mis-take. American goods pay no American. affords us satisfaction, however, to be able to furnish a brief account of the splendid entertariff, and they are no worse off so far as the British Columbian tariff goes, when they situated at the Royal Engineer Camp, cross the Boundary line, than they would be about a mile from town, since it has at Hope. It is necessary that the people of been tenanted by Governor Seymour, has both colonies should look this matter fairly undergone a considerable change. Large in the face. They cannot, for a moment, by including a magnificent lofty ball room, any land travel of 400 miles hope to compete with large bow windows overlooking the in any degree with the Oregon merchants, and the mere fact that food in Kootenay, even with the infancy of the American transit, is cheaper than it is in Cariboo, after three will much improve the appearance of the years of laborious and expensive road making, Vice-Regal residence from the river, when the is sufficient proof of the assertion. If packers shingles on the roof lose their new appearcan take goods from the head of navigation on the Columbia river to the Kootenay mines for twenty cents a pound, it is clear we cannot compete in any thing but English wares. When we come to examine what proportion these form of our trade with the mines it will be easily seen the small per centage of the as to officers of the army and navy on this Kootenay traffic which can, under the circumstances, be monopolised or shared by our merchants. To take the list of articles given the Legislature and prominent residents on this Island. The steamer Enterprise conveyed a number of the guests to the Royal Enby Mr. Birch himself, enumerating flour, gineer Camp on Tuesday, and was con-beans, bacon, tea, coffee, sugar, butter, beef, veniently moored at a landing immediately mutton, candles, tobacco, and boots, there are below Government House. but three in which we could hope to compete taking the fine band of the flagship for the rest, we ourselves are indebted to our Ameri- unfortunately the bandsmen who were allowcan neighbors. With the exception, there-el shore leave incurred the displeasure of the fore, of spirits, dry goods, and a few luxuries, not permitted to appear. Their place was we could not, with our present routes, however improved, place goods in the Kooteray the Sapper Band, who with the able assistmines anything like so cheap as the packers and traders from Oregon. It devolves,

The Fideliter brought a few invited guests. therefore, on the Government of the neighfrom Nanaimo. At about half-past eight the
boring colony to discover if possible a line of
capacious ball room began to fill. His Exnearly one-half.

By a letter in the Columbian from one of the

exploring party by Kamloops Lake we have so far the assurance that the route to the Columbia river via Yale is one easily traversed. The exploring party had reached the Columbia all right and were about to test its navigable capacity. By this route we have in waiting to receive the guests, who numthe following table of distances: From Yale bered probably about 200. to Cache Creek on the Bonaparte there is a good wagon road for 110 miles; from Cache Creek to Lake Kamloops is a practicable trail of 25 miles; from Lake Kamloops to ed tables that we have seen at any private the upper part of the Shuswap is navigable entertainment. In the midst of innumerable water communication of 120 miles : from Shuswap to the Columbia river, a distance of about forty miles, a road can be made cross- sumed and maintained with the most detering the dividing range at an altitude of fif- mined vigor. Considerable merriment was teen hundred feet. This brings us to the Columbia, and from thence to the mines is 200 with looking-glass, cushion, streamers, and miles by water. Should this portion of the Columbia be found navigable, as is stated by men who have travelled over the country, Kootenay can be reached by a route that will kootenay can be reached by a route that will his numbered among the "rejected addresses," throw the Oregon and Washington Territory and the pleasant task assigned him of holding communication completely into the shade, an umbrella over his more favored rival while From Yale, the land travel will be only 170 miles, 110 of which, as we have said, tis already a good wagon road, leaving, therefore, the band playing the National Anthem, in but sixty to be made. The water communication will be a little over 300 miles. It is England's Queen. evident, therefore, if we can only be certain that the Columbia is navigable for the stretch alluded to, that we can lay even Oregon provisions down cheaper at the Kootenay mines than the Oregon traders 3rd of October for the purpose of exploring can themselves. It is true that in the Colville and Walla-Walla valleys vegetables and cereals may be raised and transported cheaper than could be possible by any place gable for ordinary river steamers from Sawest of the Columbia in our own territory, but as the mining population increases, even this description of supplies will be received principally by way of British Columbia. There, is, however, another great advantage divide we followed, the summit of which is prospectively to the route to which we have from 1,500 to 1,700 reet above the level of the lake, and at the time we crossed was just alluded. As the mines continue to spread north, as they are evidently doing at present, our distance will be decreasing while each side of the divide or summit. The the route by Washington Territory will be extended. In a few years, moreover, sufficient grain will be grown in the neighboring colony to feed the mining population. Under any circumstances, no time is to be lost by the Government and the people. Should the navigation of the Columbia be as practicable as is generally anticipated, steamers will be required immediately on its waters as well as on Lake Kamloops. The report of Mr. Birch throws much

leads of the Government of British Columbis are intent on finding out for themselves the nature of the mines and the routes best adapted to secure their trade. If the Colonial Secretary has made a few mistakes of either omission or commission, they are only such as any newcomer would be liable to fall readers. It is evident from this document given us a very readable and practical report-much the best of any similar documents which have yet appeared under Government direction in the neighboring colony.

GRAND VICE-REGAL BALL AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

The ball given by His Excellency the evening, the 8th inst., far eclipsed anything lawn and the pretty river scenery. the west end of the ball room, the exterior of which is in keeping with the rest of the building, rises an ornamental tower which ance and darken with age. The house, furniture, and grounds, altogether, wear a more lecidedly English air of comfort and affluence than anything we have seen since we left the shores of old Albion.

The invitations to the ball were generally extended to residents in and around New Westminster and the up river towns as well

tea, coffee and sugar. For nearly all the purpose of performing on the occasion, but naval authorities by their conduct and were

> uniform of the Service, attended by the Honorable A. N. Birch, Colonial Secretary, D. C. Maunsell, Esquire, Private cretary, and accompanied by Governor Kennedy, Mrs. and the Misses Kennedy, Admiral the Hon. J. Denman and Mrs. Denman, Captain Sullivan, R. N., Lieut. Sir Lambton Lorraine, R. N., and other distinguished visitors at Government House, was

Dancing commenced at 9 o'clock and con-tinued until midnight when the doors of the supper room were thrown open disclosing one of the most elegant and tastefully arrangdelicacies rose a magnificent silver chased candelabrum which was the object of universal admiration. Supper ended, dancing was reoceasioned by the introduction of the coquettish old English dance the "Cotillion,

ROUTE TO KOOTENAY.

The British Columbian has received letter, written by a member of the expedition under Mr. Turner, which left Yale on the for a route to the Kootenay country, from which we make the following extract:
The waters of Lakes Kamloops and The waters of Lakes Kamloops and Shus-wap and the river connecting them are navivannah's Ferry at the foot of Lake Kam-

cops to the head of Lake Shuswap, a distance of about 120 miles. From Shuswap Lake to the Columbia River a wagon road can be built over the covered with snow from one to two feet in depth for a distance of about two miles on

snow has fallen very recently, and is fast disappearing again.

The length of the wagon road would be from 40 to 45 miles, and the summit of the divide about 15 miles from the Columbia

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Yours most respectfully, (Signed) SUTCLIFFE BAXTER. Columbia River, Oct. 24th, 1864.

RETURNED .- Robert Burnaby, Esq., mem? ber for Esquimalt and Metchosin districts, arrived from England yesterday by the additional light on the Kootenay country, Sierra Nevada.

and gives us the pleasing assurance that the OFFICIAL REPORT ON KGOTENAY, where we found it very difficult to find food

From the British Columbia Government Gazette we obtain the following report of the of about 40 miles, the country again opens late official trip to the Kootenay country by out, and nothing can exceed the grandeur of Mr. Colonial Secretary Birch :

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, New Westminster, 31st October, 1864.

SIR.—I have the honor to report to you my return from visiting the Kootenay District. I much regret that my absence has been rolonged beyond the time I had anticipated. in consequence of the far greater distance of the Mining portion of that District from the were out prospecting in the neighborhood: town of Hope than I had been led to expect but although numerous reports of new and from the reports that had reached New extensive discoveries reached the creek daily

Westminster before my departure.

Leaving Hope on the 2nd September, in ompany with Mr. Bushby and Mr. Evans, in them. ve crossed the Cascade range to Princeton, distance of 75 miles, in 3 days, and following the beautiful valley of the Similkameen, we reached the custom house at Osoyoos on the 8th of September.

Rock Creek, where we found several China- is at present worked for about 4 miles, commen and 5 white men employed in mining mencing some two miles from its junction on the lower portion of the stream. The with the Kootenay. I visited most of the latter were taking out from 6 to 8 dollars a claims, and found them all paying well, and, day to the hand, and from information I was with few exceptions, the entire community enabled to gather on the spot it only requires appeared well satisfied with the laws to which an influx of miners to develop the resources they were subject.

of this once famous creek. After leaving this we followed the N-Boundary creek, where we left the old Col- per diem. ville trail and proceeded by the new Hudson Bay Company's trail, which continues through British territory and after some 15 miles strike the old trail again on the Grande Prairie. With the exception of a very few through a fine rolling prairie country, thinly wooded and abounding in bunch grass.

The Grande Prairie is a magnificent level lateau of some 15 miles in length by 8 in agriculture; it is almost encircled by the Kettle river, the banks of which for some distance on either side consist of a deep rich

My intention was to have continued on the new trail to Fort Shepherd without passing into American territory, but on learning from the Indians whom we met on the Grande Prairie that the trail from Fert Shepherd to the Kootenay lake was extremely rough and horses, I deemed it prudent to proceed to Fort Shepherd by way of Colville. where I was enabled to have some of the horses, which had become foot sore, properly shod at the United States barracks, through for \$1 50 per diem. the kindness of the officer in command of the garrison.

garrison.

After a delay of two days at Colville we started for Fort Shepherd, a newly erected trading post of the Hudson Bay Company, situated in a wild and barren spot, some two miles northward of the Boundary Line, and forty miles from Colville.

Here we had to swim the horses in a very apid part of the Columbia, a short distance expected that the severe frosts would not bove the Pend d'Oreilles river: I find that the trail from this point to the therefore the intention of Mr. Havnes to Kootenay valley, which passes over a densely allow all claims to lie over from the 1st Nov.

the employees of the Hudson Bay Company,

have been the ambition of the road party to packers going down are glad to purchase at carry the trail through as many swamps as that price. possible, every now and then appearing to I was very anxious to obtain some approxilose themselves and then taking the trail over mate return of the amount of gold taken from some high bluff only to return again to the the creek during the season, but I found it swamps beneath.

pices of the Hadson Bay Company, is in the comes round the division of profits is made, disaster which has happened to one of the or more properly speaking, there is a general Company's own pack-trains, which started square up, after which all accounts to that to cross this portion of the trail at the same date are destroyed. time as myself, under the charge of Mr. Linklater; this train was 14 days in reaching the Kootenay Valley, and lost six borses, one of of the chief articles. which disappeared with its entire pack of It is confidently expected by the traders 250 lbs of flour.

mpossible for packers to pass through this spring, and large supplies are still being sen portion without carrying food for their ani- in to the mines. On our return we met ten mals. There is good feed about 12 miles from and twelve heavily laden pack trains daily. Fort Shepherd and again at the Summit of the entire supplies are at present packed up the mountains, which form the divide between from Lewiston, Walla, Walla, Wallula, and the valleys between the valleys of the Co-lumbia and Kootenay rivers. The distance and the State of Oregon. The cattle came from the first feed to the summit is 34 miles, and again from the summit to the Kootenay some 36 miles must be passed over without The d finding sufficient grass for more than one follows:

We struck the Kootenay river about four miles from the upper end of the great Koote-nay or Flatbow lake. This portion of the valley is quite level and composed of rich allevial soil, and much resembles that of Pitt river at this season, abounding as it does places ranges from 20c to 24c per lb n swamp grass and rank vegetation; it is earlier period of the year. The river itself is broad, steep and sluggish.

and are among the—I fear—few tribes re-to what enormously high tariff American maining that have not been demoralised by goods are now subject. contamination with the white man. I believe with few exceptions they have become converts to Christianity, and it was a pleasing he had been resident in the district. I found sight to see the Chief of the tribe, who acompanied me on my road for some days, kneel down before each repast and thank God for his daily bread. They appeared much pleased with the few presents which I made them of needles, fish-hooks and tobacco, and during the time that we were within the district of the eastern tribes we were generally followed by a large cavalcade. A large number were encamped in the valley at their fishing grounds; they were very friendly, and rendered us every assistance in helping to swim our horses and cross our baggage over the Kootenay river; this we accomplished with safety, nearly parallel with the Boundary We left the mines on the 1st of October, Line, having travelled some twenty miles up and I much regretted that time would not the valley after leaving the newly made

for our horses.

From these lakes to the mines, a distance the scenery as we now approached the Rocky

We arrived at the mines on the 26th day from Hope, and I cannot estimate the distance travelled over in this period at less than 190 miles, though in this it should be remembered that I include the detour of 30 miles. which I made by way of Colville.

I found about 700 men resident at the mines, and I was informed that at least 300 during my stay, I could obtain ne information sufficiently authentic to place any credence

The mining is therefore at present entirely confined to one creek, called by the miners Wild Horse Creek," which takes its rise within the confines of the Rocky Mountains, and flows into the Kootenay river, northward From Osoyoos we proceeded by way of of the 50th parallel of Latitude. The creek

At the time of my arrival, 50 sluice companies were at work, employing from 5 to whoy-alpit-kwu, or Kettle river, as far as 25 men, and taking out from \$300 to \$1000

One hundred rockers were averaging from 2 oz. to 6 oz. per diem. Eight companies have commenced running tunnels, into the side of the hill, but the Gold Hill Company was the only one sufficiently miles the entire route from Rock creek lies advanced to become remunerative; this company was taking out nearly an ounce " to the

and" per diem.

Four shafts were being sunk in the bed of the creek, but at the time of my departure readth, admirably adapted for grazing and no satisfactory results had been obtained, although all parties interested seemed confident

> Seventy men were employed in constructing a large upper ditch, some 5 miles in duties under most difficult circumstances; length, which it was expected would be com- arriving as he did with only one constable to pleted early in the present month, when assist him, among a body of 1500 miners from more than 100 hill claims, which were lying the adjoining territories, many of whom were over for want of water, would commence work. The few hill claims at present works ing are found to be richer than the bed of the creek, the opening of the ditch is therefore looked forward to with much interest. Laborers were receiving \$7 a day, and the price of provisions enable them to live well

> A town of no inconsiderable size has altaurants are established; the rate of charges of lews which they intended enforcing on the for regular boarders average \$14 to \$18 per | community had not a government officer arweek. Numerous substantial stores have been erected. A large brewery had also been were handed to me by Mr. Doors, and I enestablished, and had commenced werking.

commence before November, and it was

The gold taken from these mines is con-I am at a loss to conceive.

Sidered by the traders to equal the best CaliNo attempt has been made to grade the fornian gold. The price at which it passes steep inclines in any way, and it seems to current on the creek is \$18 the ounce, and

impossible to do so. Careful accounts are The best evidence I can give of the utter kept by the miners of the receipts and disselessness of the work done under the aus- bursements for the week, but as each Sunday B

The camp is well supplied with all the B necessaries of life. I enclose a list of prices 50 lbs of flour.

As the trail at present exists it would be 15,000 miners from the Boise country in the

> direct from Salt Lake City, and are some of the finest I have ever seen. The distances from these places are as

Wild Horse Creek to Lewiston 342 miles do. to Walla-Walla. 408 do. Do. Do. do. to Wallula438 do. Do. do. to Umatilla Landing ... 453 do. The present charges for packing from these

A trail through British territory, either vidently one continuous lake during the by way of the Shuswap or Grande Prairie, cannot I think exceed 400 miles. The merchants of this Colony need therefore have The Kootenay Indians are by far the finest little fear of being able to compete with the specimens of the race that I have yet seen, American merchants, when it is remembered goods are now subject..
Mr. Hayues had collected a large amount

his Treasury to consist of an old portmanteau, which he zealously guarded by night and day, in the log hut in which he is at

lieved him of a portion of his responsibility, hy taking over some 75lbs. weight of gold. This I brought down with me, and have safely deposited in the hands of the Treasurer. It an interesting incident for Mr. Evans, Mr. Bushby, and myself to remember that we were the first Gold Escort direct from the Rocky Mountains to the seaboard of the

Colony.
We left the mines on the 1st of October, allow of my returning by some other route On leaving the river we were obliged to diverge some 10 miles into American terri- it is not the one to be adopted by the Govthan the one I had already travelled over,

Indian trail, and strike the Columbia near the Arrow Lakes; but before any decision is arrived at in the matter, I am very anxious that the portion of the country lying between the Grande Prairie and the junctions of the Kootenay and Columbia Rivers should be explored.

I am told by Mr. A. McDonald, who is resident at the Hudson Bay Company's Fort at Colville, and who is well known as an experienced hunter, that, striking nearly due north from the Grand Prairie, there is a low divide, the commencement of which we could plainly distinguish, by which you are enabled to reach the Columbia with great ease, nearly opposite to the Kootenay River.

The entire country from Princeton to the Grande Prairie, a distance of some 160 miles, is almost free from timber; abounds in food for eattle; the trail throughout is excellent, and with the exception of a small distance on the Similkameen, no expenditure would be required in improving it, and indeed little would be required in improving t, and indeed little would be required in

making the same into a waggon road. The exploration of the short distance. have referred to might easily be accomplished during the winter months, and if found feasible might be opened out in a very short time. I would therefore suggest for your consideration that Mr. Haynes be at once empowered to expend a small sum on this

I have little of sufficient interest to report relative to our return journey, which would excuse me for continuing this already lengthy report; we arrived at Hope in 24 days from Wild Horse Creek, having experienced most lovely weather; we had only to record two wet days throughout the whole period of our absence, and nothing can exceed the charms of this climate for camp life.

We found game abundant over the whole trail, and were enabled without difficulty or delay, to keep the camp well supplied, though I must own that on occasions we had descended so low in the game list as to eat porcu-

pine with a relish. I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my sense of the admirable manner n which Mr. Haynes has carried out his known to be utterly regardless of law and order; he found them banded together making their own laws and meting out their own ideas of justice; each man, as many have owned to me carrying his life in his hands. In fact so insecure had life and property become in the eyes of many of the miners that Mr; Dore, one of the original discoverers of the creek, and a few others, had formed themeady sprung up upon the creek. Four res- selves into a committee, and drawn up a code close them as interesting documents. I would Great uncertainty prevails as to the period add that the gentlemen forming this comat which the winter fairly sets in, but it was mittee have cheerfully rendered Mr. Haynes mittee have cheerfully rendered Mr. Haynes every assistance in their power in maintain-

ng law and order. I arrived, within six weeks of Mr. Havnes' residence in the District, to find the Mining wooded mountain, a distance of some 30 to 1st May.

The merchants of Colville but what additions or improvements have since been made by a low all claims to lie over from the 1st Nov.

From the number of log huts in course of duties paid, no pistols to be seen, and every—thing as quiet and orderly as it could possite the colony in full force, all Customs duties paid, no pistols to be seen, and every—thing as quiet and orderly as it could possite the colony in full force, all customs duties paid, no pistols to be seen, and every—thing as quiet and orderly as it could possite the colony in full force, all customs duties paid, no pistols to be seen, and every—thing as quiet and orderly as it could possite the colony in full force, all customs duties paid, no pistols to be seen, and every—thing as quiet and orderly as it could possite the colony in full force, all customs duties paid, no pistols to be seen, and every—thing as quiet and orderly as it could possite the colony in full force, all customs duties paid, no pistols to be seen, and every—thing as quiet and orderly as it could possite the colony in full force, all customs duties paid to the colony in full force, all customs duties paid to the colony in full force, all customs duties paid to the colony in full force, all customs duties paid to the colony in full force, all customs duties paid to the colony in full force, all customs duties paid to the colony in full force, all customs duties paid to the colony in full force, all customs duties paid to the colony in full force, all customs duties paid to the colony in full force, all customs duties paid to the colony in full force, all customs duties paid to the colony in full force, all customs duties paid to the colony in full force, all customs duties paid to the colony in full force, all customs duties paid to the colony in full force, all customs duties paid to the colony in full force, all customs duties paid to the colony in full force and the colony in full force and the colony in full force and the co bly be in the most civilized district of the colony, much to the surprise and admiration of many who remember the early days of the neighboring State of California. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obdt. servant

His Excellency Frederick Seymour.

1 - da si bodabbo i viza ssa asa	ar tage	- 4
List of Prices at Wild Horse	e Cr	eek.
lour, self rising\$38 and \$40	per	100 lbs.
eans\$(50	per lb.
acon	40	do
ea	75	do
offee	75	do
ugar	75	do
utter 1	00	do
eef	20	do
utton	25	do
andles	75	do
obacco 2	00	do
um Boots (none on the creek)		
nee Boots	00	ner pair

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT-A History of the Great Rebellion, by Horace Greeley-We have eceived from the agent, Mr. Venen, who is in Victoria making a personal call upon the inhabitants, the first volume of the above work. It is a well printed octavo book, illustrated by miniature portraits of the members of the Northern and Southern Cabinets, the celebrated generals of both sides, and the "eminent opponents of the slave power," besides diagrams of battle fields, naval actions and places of historic interest. As a record of the political events of America since 1776 it promises to be the standard work. Certainly no man is better able to give a clear and succinet account of the warring political ele-ments which culminated in the present rebels lion than Horace Greeley. The work is appro-priately dedicated to "John Bright, British Commoner and Christian Statesman, the friend of my country because the friend of mankind." Mr. Greeley does not intend to publish the second and concluding volume until the contest is over. The difficulties of writing impartial and at the same time readable history have been with the best of men almost insuperable, and we cannot expect a man, who has been the most steadtast and persistent opponent of the slave power on the American continent, to be entirely free from prejudice in his narration of past and current events in connection with the slave states. Mr. Greeley, however, brings with him to the task an honesty of purpose and a clear intellect—attributes which will make his work infinitely superior to any other book of the kind that is already published. "I shall," says the author, "endeavor to show that while this war has been signalized by some deeds disgraceful to human nature, the general behaviour of the combatants on either side has been calculated to do honor even to diverge some 10 miles into American territory, when we joined the Lewiston and
Walla Walla trail, which follows up the
Mooyie river to the Lakes, from which the
river takes its rise, through a thickly timbered and somewhat mountainous country,

bered and somewhat mountainous country, the men who, though fearfully misguided, are

The Weekly Colo

Tuesday, November 15, 1 THE NEWS

Our news from the seat of war gradually becoming devoid of excit the Presidential election approache political contest seems to have swall the belligerent feelings of both Fed Confederate; for on the issue of t bloodless battle, both parties know or peace will depend. While the the South are viewing with bated b political throes of the Northern Sta hoping, with all the fervor of a po that have tasted in such unmeasured ties the horrors of a devastating McClellan will be the choice of the the anti-slavery party of the North ing the success of their great cause, cause of humanity, however parad may appear, on the return of Line the continuation of the war. In the time, Grant still pushes "on to Ric He is not advancing so rapidly to b the London Times desires; still hi are scarcely slower than those of W before St. Sebastian or of the allies of Sebastopol. Hood is again three Sherman's communications, and She again forced to keep his troops spre the long line of railway between Atla Chattanooga. There is abundance of re the intelligence of startling operation they may be taken as simply electi sensations. They are not, however, co Lincoln manufacture; for we find the tion of false statements about the war sive and so important that Lincoln h obliged to come forward and declare truthfulness. The principal of these tional rumors is that Sherman has e Atlanta. On the other side, we l remarkable piece of strategy attri Grant of allowing his antagonist to o many reinforcements as possible in or a Federal trap might be sprung to c whole Confederate army under Le authority of this new feature in movements is a Doctor of Divinity Ross, Apart from these novelties, that the Confederate ram Albem been blown up by a Federal torped Albemarle was a much dreaded me the North Carolina waters. From England the news is equally

of special interest. The telegrams fro York announce the death of the I Newcastle, who had been laboring serious malady for the last nine month Duke, although a man of no preabifity, has nevertheless figured large Councils of the nation. He has important position of Secretary of V critical period of England's history, a Colonies. He was a painstaking an trious minister, and possessed the co of Her Majesty more than any other statesman. His loss will, however, socially rather than politically.

CALIFORNIA.

Horsetown, Shasta county, has I tirely destroyed by fire.
In San Francisco it is asserted Brannan has made a bet of \$10,000 that Lincoln will get ten thousand over McClellan in the State. He ch W. T. Coleman to make a similar be was declined. The campaign is be

excitement is running quite high. We learn that a courier has ar Fort Lapwai, from the Joco Rese bering about 80 wagons, had been by the Indians between Fort Union a Benton, and all in charge of it ma Major Owens, one of the owners of t and formerly agent of the Governmen the Flatheads, was among the numb On Sunday night, about twelve Jim Walters and Charley Mitchell g personal difficulty, at the hurdy gurd when each made a target of the Eight or ten shots were fired. T damage was a slight wound in M. head, the hurdy-gurdies badly scare general demolition of furniture, glas

ANOTHER HEAVY SHIPMENT OF TE FOR CHINA. - The bark Oracle, which for China yesterday, carried off \$40 treasure, besides 1,000 flasks of qui valued at nearly \$75,000 more. catries 200 Chinamen as passenger majority of the people of the State h little idea of the extent and import the trade between this port and China extends to many millions of dollars a There are entire blocks in this city by Chinese merchants who trade exc in goods imported from that coun who do an enormous amount of b Should the proposed line of steam tween this port and China ever be esta it would increase the business on the nearly threefold, and add millions a

to the national treasury. WHALERS IN PORT .- There is a larg ber of whaling vessels in port at pres they continue to arrive every day. day the barks Mercury, Coral and Nye arrived, and more were in sight-down. There are twenty-four in the and they bring an aggregate of 14,00 rels of oil and 100,000 pounds of wha The largest number of such vessels ev efore at one time would not much e

THE COMANCHE.—It is expected vessel, now nearly completed, will be ed during the spring-tides, between t and 13th of pext month.

Postmester General, B.